

T.V.

Superheroes of Television Science Fiction

PRICE 35¢ No. 2

SCI-FI

MONTHLY

STAR TREK SCOOP!
INTERVIEW WITH
STAR TREK
CREATOR GENE
RODDENBERRY!
SPOCK AMOK!



STEVE AUSTIN:
FICTION OR FACT?

SPACE: 1999-
NEW SERIES
EXCLUSIVE!

PLUS
ENTERPRISE
PULL-OUT!
BLUEPRINT



GIANT EAGLE
PIN-UP!

Star Trek Lives! As we reported in last month's issue of TV Sci-Fi, Paramount Pictures are currently well into production of a full-length Star Trek movie. The producer of this space extravaganza is none other than the legendary GENE RODDENBERRY, creator and mastermind of Star Trek's TV Sci-Fi Monthly spoke to *GEM* at his Hollywood studio on the Paramount lot about the new project, his career and the state of serious science fiction a decade after Star Trek first gripped an entire generation. Here is some of what he said...

Gene, could you tell us something about the new movie?

Well, we've got a five-year budget of five million dollars, and we hope to begin shooting the first week in September. We believe we can get all the original cast, plus six or eight "new" stars in guest or cameo roles. As yet there is no story, but we have five writers working on it. I myself am working on a couple of stories. We'll be picking the story in about a month. In the meantime we are going to rebuild the *Enterprise*. All the original sets were destroyed after the series was finished.

*Will there be many changes to the *Enterprise*?*

If Star Trek had continued in the years since, we would have had to have made some changes anyway. It will have the same general contour, but the atmosphere will be more sophisticated. Science has now far surpassed what we were doing back then, so far as that technology went.

What would you like the new story to include?

I would like the *Enterprise* to come back and see the Earth... I think it would be a pleasure to see the Earth of that time, see what it was like. I don't think Earth will be a place of buildings and congested cities in the future. If man has learned to travel the Universe, I think he will have learned to live in harmony with his Earth and huge parts of its surface will be given over to natural growth and so on. If we have got the wisdom to engage in interstellar flight, we will also be wise enough to understand that Earth is a living planet and treat it accordingly.

Do you think the movie could lead to a new Star Trek series?

If the movie is successful there is a strong possibility there will be more TV shows. But I wouldn't like to do hour shows again. Physically and emotionally they are too demanding. Also, it would be like fighting a legend. Rather, I would prefer to do 90 minute or 2 hour episodes a few times each season. This would give us time to polish scripts and so on.



"I would like the *Enterprise* to come back and see the Earth..."



Gene, one thing I could never understand. Just why was Star Trek killed off?

Simple. We were not achieving enough of an audience. In 1964, man was just getting into orbit and people were not really conscious of space. In those days, people who were interested in science fiction were considered some sort of fanatic. My own father was around admonishing me! Now publishers tell me they produce 100 sci-fi books to one of any other kind.

How do you feel about the ever-increasing popularity of Star Trek?

I have been a valid reader since the age of 11. Probably we are responsible for turning millions of people into sci-fi readers who otherwise wouldn't have been, and this delights me. One big thing I notice is that now we are getting mail from people such as carpenters, policemen, mailmen, plumbers...

What have you yourself been doing since the show finished?

I have written and produced a number of movies. I have been trying to connect the networks that there is an audience for sci-fi programs but there was always lots of network opposition. Space: 1999 was turned down too, but they had the facilities to invest 30 to 40 million dollars and sell it independently. Now sci-fi has turned the corner. The studios realize they have been making a mistake. Now they realize that imaginative writing — which includes sci-fi — is too rich a field to ignore. I think, from what I have heard, that we are going to see in a year or two of sci-fi shows. I go by Simpson's law that 90% of what is produced is always going to be crap. But that other 10% could be beautiful!

What do you think of Space: 1999?

As for the show itself is concerned, I generally agree with Aaron's criticism. The basic error they have made is that they have relied too much on special effects and not enough on developing the characters and the relationships between the characters. But I understand they are overcoming some of these problems in the new series, and I wish them nothing but well because I love sci-fi. I don't want to be known as the only person who tried to do something!

What about the latest sci-fi writings?

I only wish writers would take a look at the enormous difficulties there are in making something look visual. We encounter enormous difficulties! Sometimes people carp and say things like, "You idiots are always in peril," or "Your planets always look like Southern California!" But the difficulties of working on a budget are enormous.

Will a five million dollar movie budget solve this?

Now, hopefully, we are going to do some of the things we have always dreamed about.

STAR TREK LIVES!

The TV SCI-FI Interview: STAR TREK
Creator GENE RODDENBERRY.

THE HAND PHASER-TYPE II



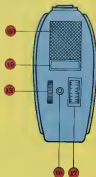
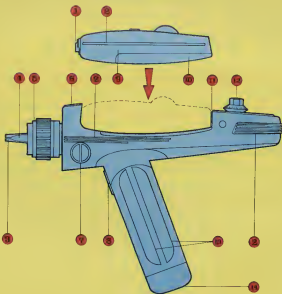
THE HAND PHASER - TYPE II

The Hand Phaser Type II is the standard heavy duty sidearm issued to Star Fleet landing parties. It incorporates the Type I Hand Phaser locked on to a pistol grip. This amplifies the beam to roughly three times the strength of the Mark I weapon on its own.

The Hand Phaser is capable of either de-materializing, disrupting or melting an object at which it is pointed, according to the force setting selected. It can also be set to stun living beings without otherwise injuring them.

The Hand Phaser is powered by a deuterium crystal cell amplified by a photon accelerator. It is able to de-materialize over a range of 30 metres, disrupt over 60 metres and stun over 90 metres.

1. 1.02 MV Photon Emitter
2. Deflector Shield
3. Beam Shield
4. Beam Emitter
5. Photon Accelerator
6. Front Lockplate
7. Deuterium Crystal Cell
8. Triggers
9. Body Case
10. Access Plate
11. Rear Lockplate
12. Force Setting Dial
13. Magneto-mechanical Adhesion Area
14. Grip
15. Face Plate
16. Blue Operational Light
17. Force Indicator
18. Force Setting Wheel
19. Trigger
20. Electron Aspirator Pile



3 SCIENCE FACT: *Johnny Einstein's* regular column on current events in the world of science.

4 USS ENTERPRISE BLUEPRINTS: A special two-page pull-out detailing the plans of the most famous Starship in the Galaxy.

5 READOUT: TV Sci-Fi's new section, including Star Trek, Space: 1999 and Six Million Dollar Man shorts.

6 WHEN VULCANS RUN AMOK: Every 15 earth years, Mr. Spock and his fellow Vulcan males go berserk. Part 12 in TV Sci-Fi's Life of Spock series.

8 THE EAGLE: A giant pin-up of Space: 1999's famous short range spacecraft.

10 SPACE: 1999 - THE FUTURE: An exclusive look at the first episode of the new look Space: 1999 second series, and the changes it brings.

12 STEVE AUSTIN: FICTION OR FACT? Just how close are the surgeons of today to creating a real Six Million Dollar Man and Bionic Woman?

14 FLASH GORDON: A nostalgic look at the greatest sci-fi superstar of the thirties.

15 SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER: A stunning pictorial spread of actual Galactic bodies that man has already begun to explore.

Back Cover - STARMATE OF THE MONTH: A new face from the new series of Space: 1999.



Address your letters to:

The Magazine
39 Goodge Street
London E17 1PS
U.K.

00222890 HARRIS/1991

Now I am again, having the second issue of TV Sci-Fi MONTHLY - the world's only magazine devoted entirely to the science fiction super heroes of the 21st Century!

First up, let me just thank all those readers scattered throughout the Galaxy who have made our first issue such the intergalactic success it was. Hope you all like this one just as much!

A few words about this issue... Again we've included all your favourite superheroes as we promised - Mr. Spock, Steve Austin, Doctor Doom... Plus a new series, the alien King from the new series of Space: 1999.

In addition we've two special bonuses lined up for you: the first, an exclusive interview with the creator of Star Trek - the legendary Gene Roddenberry; the second, a pull-out page about our new magazine.

Next month we'll be featuring a 'Reader's Letters' section, so make sure you drop me a line at the above address.

Well next issue...

The Magazine

PHOTO CREDITS: All photographs courtesy of MCA-Universal, Paramount Pictures, Kabal Collection, ITC, Rex Features. Diagrams based on the excellent Star Trek Star Ship Technical Manual and Star Trek Blueprints produced by Frank Joseph and published by Ballantine Books.

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JOHNNY EINSTEIN'S SCIENCE FACT

CYBERNETIC VISION for the blind has come a step closer to realization. A 33-year-old American blinded 10 years ago by sun-shot wounds was able to "see" rudimentary shapes following a link-up between electrodes implanted in his brain and an external TV camera.

Announcing the breakthrough, Dr. William Dobelle, head of a biomedical engineering team at the University of Utah, predicted that it would soon be possible to fit miniature TV cameras into a person's eye-sockets. The camera would be connected to a microcomputer implanted in the head, which would in turn feed signals to the brain's visual cortex, so that that analyses what we see. Dr. Dobelle estimated that such a device would cost only £3,500 (seven thousand dollars).

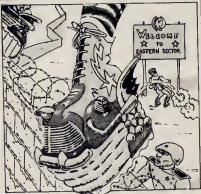
A STRANGE STORY concerning the Siple Research Station in the Antarctic appeared recently in a New Zealand newspaper. It claimed that doctors at the Station believed the researchers there might have contracted an unknown disease from bacteria that had lain dormant beneath the ice for millions of years. The report was emphatically denied by the Station's director, Professor John Kaulfrakis. He said the 12 men at the Station had been evacuated because they were thought to have hepatitis. Still, that's what you would expect them to say, isn't it?

BRITISH AND SOVIET astronomers have discovered that the sun beats regularly once every 2 hours 40 minutes - just as if it were a giant heart.

PROFESSOR TOM STONIER of Bedford University has predicted that within 100 years mankind will enter a "cerebral era". Fundamental new knowledge about the human thinking process will lead to the control of war, economic depression, and other social problems. Speaking at his inaugural lecture, Professor Stonier predicted that in the world of 2176, medical technology will have doubled and redoubled the human lifespan, a new population problem will be solved only by organized suicide, emigration to other planets, or the abolition of human bodies, and increasingly close links between computers and human brains will make bodies unnecessary. Humanity, he said, will evolve beyond man's "no function as the evolutionary interphase between mortal life and immortal intelligence."

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS have claimed that a 10-year-old girl can see through the aids of her nose. She is the tenth known case of a rare established medical abnormality known as "skin vision".

IF YOU HAVE EVER envied the elegant leaps of moon-walking astronauts, do not despair. The answer is not to book a seat on



the first Pan Am flight to the moon, but to apply to the Russians, who have invented - "power assisted boots". The new style in footware enables you to tread at up to 15 mph in a series of bounces. "The boots", the Novosti Press Agency revealed, "are powered by small internal combustion engines mounted in either side of the uppers. Ignition is operated by pressure on the heels". The boots consume a mere 70 grams of petrol an hour.

IF THE THIRD WORLD WAR devastated Europe tomorrow, the people likeliest to survive are the Swiss and the Swedes. In Switzerland, every home is required by law to build, stock and maintain an atomic shelter in which the well-funded shelter-building programme includes subterranean factories and sea-side cliffs that open to admit Swedish warships. And in the event of chemical and biological warfare (CBW), the Swedes possess a stockpile of special gas masks. They even have masks for children under two years old, which consist of incubators that totally enclose the infant and can be carried on the parent's back.



BELIEVERS IN THE MYSTERIOUS Bermuda Triangle, the area of ocean off Florida where an extraordinary number of ships and planes are said to have inexplicably disappeared (airframe forces are claimed to be at work), will be interested in reports of a similar phenomenon in space. The latest unexplained Viking probe sent to Mars experienced technical pro-

blems some 35 million miles from earth, and at exactly the same point that other spacecraft have developed malfunctions. There is as yet no explanation, a spokesman for the Pasadena Space Laboratory jokingly described it as "the great galactic glitch".

DRUNKEN AND RECKLESS drivers will be pleased to learn of the development of a collapsible car-pool which crumples up when a car hits it.

A UNIQUE HOSPITAL is under construction on the quayside at Dundee, in Scotland, designed to save the lives of divers injured in the search for North Sea oil. The hospital consists of a large steel tube, 32ft by 7ft, and is completely pressurized so that injured divers don't have to endure long periods of decompression before they can be operated on. Surgeons working in the hospital will be specially trained like divers to withstand high pressures. In the last five years 26 divers have been killed in the North Sea and many more seriously hurt.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME (GMT), which has set the clocks of the world since Queen Victoria rose to power, is to be replaced because it is subject to errors of up to 1/10ths of a second. 1/10ths of a second is equivalent to a quarter of a mile on the earth's surface, which can make all the difference to the accuracy of a modern jet or supersonic. GMT will be replaced on January 1st, 1970, by Coordinated Atomic Time (CAT), which is based on the oscillation of a caesium clock and a notoriously precise.

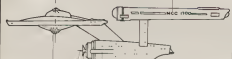
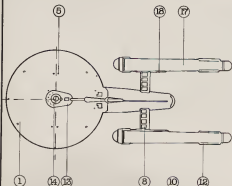
CLONING - the production of duplicate animals or human beings - has been a common theme in science fiction. Writers have fantasized about armies of identical super soldiers, or dictators who consciously replicate themselves in order to rule for ever. Now cloning has become a practical possibility. After 7 years work at Oxford University, Dr. Derek Bromfield has succeeded in reproducing a rabbit - the first successful cloning of a mammal. The new technique is likely to be first applied to domestic animals. The cloning of, for instance, an unusually productive milk-cow could be used to maximise milk-production. From rabbits and milk-cows it is but a small step, in biological terms, to human beings. Within our own lifetimes, we may see the cloning of special human beings. As the man said, tomorrow is already here.

HEAVY CRUISER CONSTITUTION CLASS STARSHIP

USS ENTERPRISE

ENTERPRISE
PLAN PULL-OUT
8001 0803

PLAN ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



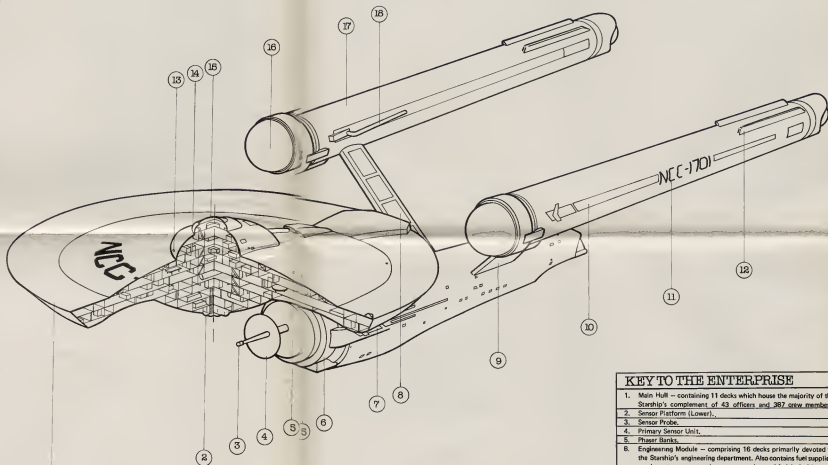
END ELEVATION

BLUEPRINT DATA

Drawn By: STEVE GIBB
Pencil By: L. VICHENSTEIN
Date: 7-6-82
Scale: 1/1000

STARSHIP SPECIFICATIONS

Overall Length 280.645 metres
Overall Width 72.6 metres
Overall Height 127.102 metres
Gross Weight 190,000 metric tons
Cruising Speed Warp Six
Top Speed Warp Eight



KEY TO THE ENTERPRISE

1. Main Hull - containing 11 decks which house the majority of the Starship's complement of 43 officers and 387 crew members.
2. Sensor Platform (Lower).
3. Sensor Probe.
4. Primary Sensor Unit.
5. Phaser Banks.
6. Engineering Module - comprising 16 decks primarily devoted to the Starship's engineering department. Also contains fuel supplies, repair centres, water and waste conversion and freight holds.
7. Insignia of the Star Fleet.
8. Interconnecting Unit.
9. Support Structure.
10. Star Fleet Insignia.
11. Enterprise Identification Number.
12. Interceptors.
13. Photon Torpedo Bank.
14. Bridge.
15. Sensor Platform (Upper).
16. Engine Unit Nose Shield.
17. Engine Module - containing the Starship's Impulse Engines (for speeds below the speed of light) and the fantastically powerful Warp Units (capable of 512 times the speed of light).
18. Reactor.



FROM THE VAULTS

Exactly ten years ago a movie called *The Fantastic Voyage* came to our screens. Starring Stephen Boyd, Donald Pleasence and Raquel Welch, the film concerned itself, not with outer space, but inner space.

Using an invention known as a *Miniaturizing Grid*, the crew of a small submarine are shrunk to micro-scale size and injected into the circulatory system of a human body. Their mission: to remove a blood clot from the brain of a famous scientist. To do this, they have to travel into the brain itself.

In the above picture, Raquel Welch and Arthur Kennedy prepare to blow the blood clot with a specially designed ultra-tiny gun after Welch has been shrunk to micro-scale size.

Welch is the scientist's lover!

SPOCK: ZOMBIE FROM THE STRATOSPHERE

One might be forgiven for assuming that playing Mr Spock was actor Leonard Nimoy's first venture into screen sci-fi. In fact, as far back as 1962, the young Nimoy was cast in the role of a mysterious and deadly alien in a cinema serial called *Zombies from the Stratosphere*.

Nimoy — a currently turning Chicago theatre critic and

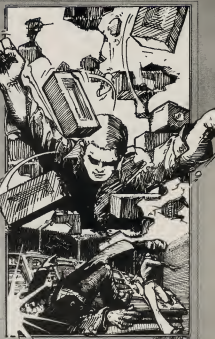
audience wild with delight with his rendition of the legendary detective Sherlock Holmes. So much so, in fact, that *Nimoyweek* recently featured him, complete with deerstalker hat, pipe cane and curved pipe.

All of which gives Gene Roddenberry's ego a warm boost. Years ago when Leonard first voyaged on to First Officer of the USS *Enterprise*, Roddenberry swore that he was a perfect double for — you've guessed it — Sherlock Holmes! As usual, Gene was about a decade before his time!



STEVE AUSTIN'S WORLD

Before Steve Austin went to the Moon on Apollo 17, he was a keen student of *Granddaddy Marvel Arts*. In particular, his specialities were Judo and Aikido, in which he gained black belts... Following Steve's near-fatal air crash, his skull was replaced by an artificial skull made from the metal Celsolve. This light alkali metal, used in today's world, is extremely strong. It also possesses the curious property of emitting electrons. Steve's celsolve skull was surrounded by a spongy layer to protect his brain. The final result was a skull ten times stronger than a normal man's... Originally, Steve's left eye was replaced by a miniature camera controlled by a tiny switch hidden beneath his artificial skin. However, this was later replaced with a "real" artificial eye containing a "photo-multiplier" tube (like those currently in use in today's major telescopes). Steve was then able to view a scene with a zoom lens, which transmitted the pictures into electrical impulses and relayed them to Steve's brain.



THE FIRST SCREEN SCI-FI Many of you might think that sci-fi movies are a comparatively recent development. Not so! The very first science fiction film was made in 1902! A creation of French cinema pioneer Georges Méliès, *A Trip to the Moon*, the story of a group of scientists being shot to the moon in a giant cannon shell, came to the screen 62 years before *Star Trek*!



DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The Galaxy has an overall diameter of 100,000 light years and a maximum breadth in the Shapley Centre of 20,000 light years. (To get an idea of how big that is, remember that just One Light Year is 5,886 Million Million Miles.)

The two Russian space probes, *Venus-9* and *Venus-10*, have sent back reports on the nature of Venus's crust. The surface of Venus appears to be of basalt similar to the crust of the Earth.

Friktion is slowing down the Earth's Rotation.

Because of the friction between the water and the ocean floor, due

THE MISSING PROFESSOR

Although the new series of *Space: 1999* has brought to the screen a crop of fresh faces — notably the female alien Maya — it has also ceased at least one casualty!

appears that Professor Bergman, the amiable father figure of *Moonbase Alpha*, has been lost in space.

Professor Bergman — played by veteran London actor Barry Morse (*The Fugitive*, *The Adventurer*, *The Zoo Gang*) — was an English professor who was plucked from the security of an Earthbound posting to lecture on Moonbase Alpha. When the Moon went out of orbit, his cool resourcefulness greatly assisted Koenig in making decisions affecting the base.

Apart from his logical, academic brain, Bergman's coolness stemmed largely from his unique medical history. An early illness led to his having a mechanical heart replacement. This, because it responded more slowly to nervous stimuli than a normal heart, reduced his reactions to emotional stress.

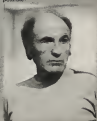
None, although the *Space: 1999* production team is being rather tight-lipped about his future, it appears Bergman has disappeared in *Deep Space*. Apparently the space craft he was piloting simply vanished.

Bergman's mysterious fate will undoubtedly prove a great loss to Koenig and the rest of the *Moonbase Alpha* crew. But perhaps, one day, the rosy moon and the Professor will once again cross paths in space, anything is possible!

to the tides, the rotation of the Earth is steadily slowing down. The days are thus becoming slightly longer all the time.

Due to renewed interest and a massive contribution of D500 million over the next 3 years to the EEC SpaceLab project from West Germany, it looks as if the first European Spaceman will be German.

The EEC project is to be based on an American Saturn booster which will put the *Euro-Lab* into orbit. It will be designed to house several Astronauts and to conduct hundreds of experiments. At present it is thought that the first West German Spaceman will go into orbit during 1990.



WHEN VULCANS RUN A-MOK

The Vulcan Mating Cycle Revives Every Fifteen Years. When It Does It Turns Spock Into A Living Time-Bomb!

The First Officer of the USS *Enterprise* is undoubtedly one of the least profane inhabitants of the Galaxy. Only under extreme provocation will Spock react with violence, and even then it is purely lethal violence. And yet, Spock — along with the other males of his race — are doomed to run amok every decade and a half. This month, as the second installment of Spock's life, TV SCI-FI looks at the strange and explosive Vulcan ritual which turns logic into insanity... The basic tenet of the Vulcan philosophy is non-violence. From a society of primitive and savage hunters the Vulcan culture has evolved to the point where logic is the absolute rule. Anything that is not logical is considered unthinkable.

Vulcan view killing as something that is totally illogical and therefore also totally taboo. They do not believe in killing in any form. Even the hunting instinct of the original savage inhuman has been refined and civilized to the point where Vulcans who choose to simply hunt for the skill of stalking and tracking. But they never kill.

Like Mr. Spock of the starship *Enterprise*, all Vulcans are vegetarians, revolted by even the idea that they should eat the carcass of a dead animal in any form. The Vulcan martial arts, including the famous neck grip that Spock uses to disable attackers, are all aimed at incapacitating an opponent rather than injuring him.

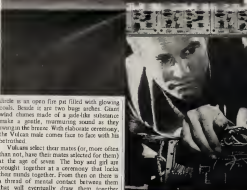
Yet all of the males of this most civilized of peoples regularly go desperately berserk in their lifetimes and become a lethal menace to everyone around them!

This is the time of *Pon-Farr* and it is precisely the final harbinger from the barbaric Vulcan past. In Vulcan, *Pon-Farr* actually means the 'time of mating' and it is the terrible, biological price that the Vulcans have to pay for their advanced and peaceful culture.

Like most earth animals, including deer and salmon, the Vulcans have what is called a mating cycle. The desire to mate only comes upon the male Vulcans every fifteen or so earth years. But when it does it turns him into a living time-bomb.

In the days of the primitive Vulcan this meant that there was constant and bodily slaughter by males fighting over females. Civilized and logical Vulcans go, when the frenzy of *Pon-Farr* overtakes them, to a place known as *Koon-Uh-Kah-If-Fee*, the place of marriage and challenge. There, the savage primitive violence of their ancient forebears is allowed to emerge in one intense burst of lust and near-bestial intensity. The ceremony is rigidly controlled so no one but the participants is likely to be harmed.

The *Koon-Uh-Kah-If-Fee* is a desolate, forbidding place. Inside a semi-circular arena sand's circle rather like the prehistoric structures of Stonehenge, that can be found in Northern Europe. In the center of the



circle is an open fire pit filled with glowing coals. Beside it are two huge anchors. Giant wood chairs made of a pine-like substance make a gentle, murmuring sound as they swing in the breeze. With elaborate ceremony, the Vulcan male comes face to face with his betrusted.

Vulcans select their mates (or, more often than not, have their mates selected for them) at the age of seven. The boy and girl are brought together at a ceremony that locks their minds together. From then on there is a thread of mental contact between them that will eventually draw them together when the time of *Pon-Farr* comes on them. They don't meet again in person until the ceremony *Pon-Farr*. The male brings his closest friend. The female is escorted by a guard with ancient ceremonial armor and weapons. An older woman presides over and totally directs the ritual.

After the correct mating of bells and sounding of chimes there is an interbreeding between the man and woman. The man strikes one of the huge wood chimes. This is the point where the woman has to make her choice. If she shouts "*Kah-If-Fee*" it means that she has agreed to the marriage. If, however, she shouts "*Kah-Uh-Farr*" she is demanding the traditional right to select a challenger. The champion of her choice will then fight her betrusted. The fight does not end until one of the two adversaries has died. The woman will then mate with the winner.

The only weapons that are permitted in this combat are the *Lappa* — a kind of combination of axe, spear and club that consists of a shaft with a heavy metal cudgel at one end, and a razor sharp, circular blade at the

around him, disobeys orders and has the course changed while the captain is off duty.

Once this is discovered Spock faces court martial. Desperate, he gives in and confesses the awful secret of *Pon-Farr* to Kirk. Against Star Fleet orders, Kirk orders the *Enterprise* to make for Vulcan at full speed. However, Spock's troubles are not yet over.

Unknown to him, his betrusted — a girl named T'Pol — has grown into a scheming and devious woman. Instead of Spock, she desires another Vulcan as her mate. His name is Stonn, and T'Pol favors him as her mate because she finds him far easier to control than Spock, the Star Fleet officer and man of action.

At the moment in the ceremony when Spock expects T'Pol to simply accept him, she amazes him by demanding a challenge. She further stuns everyone by demanding as her champion not Stonn, the obvious choice, but Captain Kirk, who has come with Spock to the ceremony as his closest friend.

Kirk has no choice against the Volcan, particularly as he is weakened by the air and intense heat of the Vulcan climate. Spock attacks his captain with savage fury and after a prolonged fight he seemingly kills Kirk. Kirk's body is beamed back to the *Enterprise*. Before Spock follows he asks T'Pol why she had chosen the captain. She tells him coldly that it was all a matter of logic. If Stonn had fought with Spock, he might well have been killed. If Kirk fought, then whoever was killed she would be left with Stonn rather as a mate, or as a lover. Spock concludes that her logic is flawless and beams back aboard the *Enterprise*.

Back on the ship, Spock is overcome with grief and remorse at what he has done. His expression of joy when he discovers that Kirk is alive (in fact McCoy gave him a

other — said the *Alien* — leather straps that can be used as a sling or a strangling cord.

When the time of *Pon-Farr* came upon First Officer Spock, it disrupted the running of the entire starship *Enterprise* and almost resulted in the death of its captain (as recounted in the Star Trek episode "Amn Time", written by leading sci-fi author Theodore Sturgeon).

For what seems, to the other members of the *Enterprise* crew, no apparent reason, Spock becomes moody and withdrawn. One of the first to notice his condition is nurse Christine Chapel. She attempts to nurse his spirit with a bowl of plunk soup, a Vulcan delicacy. Spock reacts by throwing both the bowl and the soup at her. When an alarmed Doctor McCoy suggests that Spock should have a routine medical check-up, the Vulcan threatens to break his neck.

Spock asks that the ship alter course and be taken over by Vulcan, but Kirk denies his request. Spock, knowing the potential danger that he is both to himself and those

injection which would delay his reactions, then making him appear dead) starles everyone around.

Above all other episodes, "Amn Time" seems to fascinate the hard core of Star Trek fans. One question that is always being asked is what will happen to Spock the next time *Pon-Farr* comes over him? In the many Star Trek fanzines, suggestions are made as to how Spock could turn out. Since he has no betrusted he would be faced with the choice of either dying or choosing a new bride. Needless to say, the fans unanimously prefer the second alternative. One of the favorite candidates for Spock's future mate seems to be nurse Christine Chapel (It has been made clear in a number of episodes that the blonde nurse is secretly in love with Spock.) In addition to nurse Chapel, however, just about every attractive female who has appeared in the series has been put forward.

Maybe in some possible future story we may learn more of *Pon-Farr* and the fate of Spock, when it comes round again. Who knows?

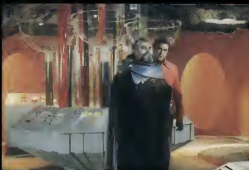


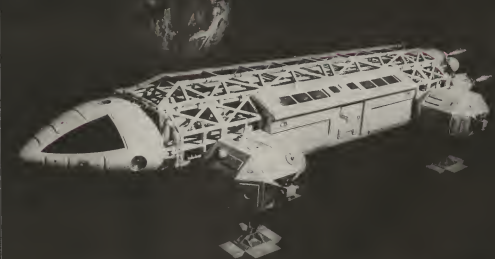




THE EAGLE
Moonbase Alpha's Short
Range Spacecraft.

SCI-FI





SPACE: 1999-THE FUTURE!

As we reported in last month's issue of TV SCI-FI, *Space: 1999* the show that has swept networks around the globe, is back with a second series of futuristic adventures. But will the fate of Moonbase Alpha—and the lives it contains—remain the same? The answer is No, and this month we tell some of the changes you can expect from *Space: 1999* second time around.

The most noticeable immediate change is that much of Moonbase Alpha has now gone underground. When the Base was first built, some of Earth's scientists could not have envisaged the immediate dangers which lay ahead of it as it lurked through space. The series' designers believe that one of the first things the Alpha crew would do would be to try and protect the base from alien attack.

"Newton Churchill had his control centre underground during World War II," designer Keith Wilson says. "We are taking a leaf out of his book. It makes much more sense and gives us more freedom of action in the stories because of the safety from radiation."

Not all of the base has disappeared below ground, of course. Landing and take-off pads and other external essentials remain on the Moon's surface. However, the whole still feels like one of contraction and compactness. "Being smaller," explains Keith Wilson, "gives a closer feel to the action and heightens the atmosphere of excitement when danger threatens. In retrospect, we feel it was too large for television screens in the first series."

Another notable change is that the old 'spaces' uniforms on the Base have been scrapped in favour of more casual and practical clothes. Again the show's designers feel that by now the Alphas would have devised means of making their own outfits, thereby enabling them to change out of their rather naive uniforms more often. It seems as if the female crew have all opted for skirts rather than their original trousers.

But apart from these rather incidental changes, the big change in the second series is the permanent addition to the crew of Moonbase Alpha of an alien. However, Mr. Spock here is definitely not!

The new addition makes her debut in the very first adventure Moonbase Alpha

TV SCI-FI's Sneak Preview Of The New-Look SPACE: 1999, Complete With Sunken Moonbase and Resident Alien.

encounters in the second series. The trouble begins when two of the Base's pilots find their Eagle enveloped by a ball of light which draws them towards the planet Psychon. Suddenly the face of an alien, introducing himself as Mentor, appears on the Command Centre screen. Commander Koenig persuades Mentor that the Eagle's mission is peaceful, and he in turn offers to return the pilots if another Eagle is sent to collect them.

However, this second Eagle, under Koenig's command, is also trapped into landing on Psychon. There Koenig, Dr. Russell and pilot Nick Carter are confronted by a pitiful army of zombies working as misters. One of these zombies is a human—the captured Eagle pilot Torres!

The Alphas are caught in a force field, but Koenig manages to reach Mentor. However, on his way he comes face to face with a wild animal. Suddenly it transforms itself into a beautiful woman—Mentor's daughter Maya. The people of Psychon, Koenig realises, have mastered the secret of molecular transformation, which means they have the power to become anything they wish.

Mentor reveals to Koenig the tragedy of Psychon. He is the guardian of a biological computer, created and fed from the minds and bodies of the people of Psychon who have survived a global holocaust. His computer drains the intelligence from the survivors—and any intelligent aliens who are lured to Psychon. Using the computer and its zombies, Mentor believes he can rebuild his devastated planet.

Mentor tries to persuade Koenig to evacuate Moonbase Alpha and deliver up his crew to the computer's mind-sapping command. Koenig refuses defiant and orders that the Moonbase be abandoned. But Command Centre recognises a coded warning in Koenig's 'disobedience'. Koenig is certain that Maya is ignorant of her father's psychopathic ruthlessness towards his own people

and he convinces her that only she can bring about the end of the doomed planet and the salvation of its pitiful inhabitants. Using her molecular transforming power, she contributes to the destruction of Psychon, split seconds after she and the Alphas have taken off. With Psychon destroyed, she makes her home on the Moonbase.

The alien Maya opens up a whole new range of possibilities for Moonbase Alpha's survival. With her and her gift of molecular transformation aboard, much of the worry for the Base's well-being will necessarily slip from the shoulders of Commander Koenig, Dr. Russell and the rest of the crew leaders. Ployed by the bewitchingly beautiful Catherine Schell, Maya should prove to be a vital asset to Moonbase Alpha's future existence.

Another new addition to the second *Space: 1999* series who should prove as vital to the show's production as Maya is to the on-camera cast, is producer Fred Freiberger. Over the years he has been involved in putting together a host of top television programmes, such as *The Wild, Wild West*, *Ben Casey* and *Saturday's People*, as well as such movies as *Crash Landing*, *Lost From Tomorrow* and *The Weapon*.

But one show stands out amongst his impressive list of credits. Freiberger was none other than the producer of the third series of *Star Trek*! If anyone knows more about life in *Deep Space*, let him put forward...

With one episode of the new-look *Space: 1999* in the can, Freiberger is already 'hooked' on his new task in space. "I firmly believe our new concept is far superior to anything other science fiction series has ever had to offer," he says confidently. "We are not competing with *Star Trek* or any other, but are setting out with the promise that we may be superior in every respect."

Freiberger agrees with creator Gerry Anderson (see TV SCI-FI No.1) that the Moonbase Alpha characters should become

more 'human' now that they have had time to adapt their extraordinary circumstances. "One aspect of the new series," he says, "is greater depth. In the relationships between the characters. We want audiences to live the situations with them. It is important that they are likable, believable people."

So that is what we can expect from the second series of *Space: 1999*. The passage of time since that fateful day the moon was torn apart by a man-made nuclear explosion and was sent hurtling wildly across the universe has eased the tension amongst Moonbase Alpha's survivors, making them more at home in their restricted and often perilous surroundings. The sure fact that they now feel confident enough to accept an alien amongst them as a friend signifies that they have lost much of their deep-seated—although understandable—suspicion about their galactic neighbors.

All we can do is wish Moonbase Alpha and its crew well in their new understanding of the mysteries of space.



Opposite Page—Top: A Psychon survivor. Bottom Left: Mentor and his beautiful daughter Maya. Bottom Right: Koenig bargains with Mentor beside the organic computer.

STEVE AUSTIN: FICTION OR FACT?

Could the Six Million Dollar Man and the Bionic Woman Exist Today?
Modern Medicine is Closer Than You Think...



When Steve Austin crash-landed his prototype space-fer, his body was a mangled wreck, seemingly beyond repair. As we recounted in last month's issue of TV Sci-Fi, the top-secret Bionic Research Laboratory, through a series of incredible operations, pulled off a miracle — and Steve Austin became the Six Million Dollar Man!

But could it really happen? Could Steve Austin — and now Jaime Sommers, the Bionic Woman — really become the superhero and superwoman of the twentieth century? To see just how far modern medicine has progressed towards creating the Six Million Dollar Man and the Bionic Woman, let us return to that laboratory deep in the heart of the Rocky Mountains and examine, step by step, how the surgeons' skills of today match up to those of Dr. Rudy Wells and his medical team as they fought to keep Steve Austin alive.

First, Steve Austin was made unconscious using a process called electroshock. This process actually does exist and has been used successfully in the treatment of insanity — people who have difficulty sleeping. Electrodes are attached to the scalp and the electrical activity of the brain is controlled to produce a state of suspended animation. Although it has not yet been used in surgery, this cannot be far off.

Having safely anesthetized the patient, Dr. Wells and his team began their operation by removing Austin's damaged heart valve and replacing it with an artificial one. This operation is one that is regularly performed at hospitals around the world. In fact, an operation was performed in Houston, Texas, in 1969, where a patient was given an entire artificial heart. Although he did not live long, the results were encouraging enough to suggest that it might be successful in the



future. The heart is, after all, just a sophisticated pumping device, and it is far easier to insert an artificial pump rather than try and transplant a living heart. Already there are thousands of people whose hearts are maintained by devices called pacemakers, which provide little electrical shocks to keep the heart pumping.

The next step in Steve Austin's operation was to remove the smashed and damaged bones and replace them with artificial ones. In Steve's case the damage was very extensive and his skull, ribs and jaw had to be replaced. Artificial bones, however, are no problem. They are made of either rubber, plastic or one of the new lightweight metals, and within the next ten years almost the entire skeleton will be able to be replaced with artificial substitutes.

One of the leading artificial bone centers is in England — the Wrightington Hospital. This specializes in hip operations. Over 1,200 artificial hips have been fitted there and they have a success rate of 93%. One woman of 65 was fitted with artificial hips on both legs and can now walk quite naturally after years

of being crippled by arthritis.

Another of the hospital's patients was fitted with a cobalt-chromium knee joint in 1954 and has been walking 2-6 miles a day ever since with no discomfort.

In America too, great success has been achieved. At the Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital in Los Angeles they have built a special space-operating theatre — like a giant plastic greenhouse — for such operations. In the special atmosphere, designed to prevent the risk of infection, the surgeons carry out their task in space suits with helmets to prevent their breath contaminating the carefully filtered air.

Artificial bones are usually stronger than natural ones so it seems, even in the real world, Steve Austin's operation could have got this far without a hitch.

We turn now to the damage caused to Steve Austin's eye. The Bionic surgeons could not construct an artificial eye so they made a false eyeball and fixed inside a miniature camera which is controlled by minute buttons positioned just behind it. Even this highly ingenious scheme has almost been accomplished, although in a slightly different way and for a different purpose. Already there are many kinds of eye operations involving grafting parts from a healthy eye onto a diseased eye in order to make the patient see again. However, some recent developments to help blind people come closer to the operation performed on Steve Austin.

There is now in use a process called "tickle talk", which enables blind people to see using the skin on their backs. A small TV camera is fixed on the person's head which acts as the eye, picking up images in front of the blind person. The image is then converted into a pattern of dots which are relayed to a pack strapped to the person's back. This pack contains hundreds of tiny cones coated with Teflon (the stuff they put on non-stick frying pans) and these vibrate against the skin reproducing the dot patterns.

In all, the whole process takes about ten hours and has proved to be a great success. One of the pioneers of the technique, Dr. Herbert Schumatz of the Albert Einstein

College of Medicine in America, predicts that within 5 to 10 years the TV camera will be implanted in the eye socket — once again feel caught up in the fiction?

From this point on, however, Steve Austin's surgeons take the lead on our surgeons of today. Steve Austin is fitted with two new legs and an arm which are not only almost perfect to look at, but can also duplicate any movement of the natural limbs they replace with far greater power. This was made possible by installing miniature nuclear motors beneath the skin to provide the extra power necessary for them to function properly, something which today's surgeons can only dream of.

Great progress is being made, however. Artificial arms are now being made which can be controlled directly by the wearer's muscles.

At the West Hendon Hospital in Boston, they have developed a device called as finger, a small transmitter which is installed in the brain. This sends signals down to the artificial limbs and once this is properly developed it should be possible for the wearer to control his arm or leg movements by just thinking about it.

In Russia they have already developed an artificial hand in which all five fingers are capable of closing around an object. They have also taken the lead in developing artificial legs and, in extreme cases, doctors have even reached the stage of contemplating an operation whereby the entire lower half of the body is amputated to be replaced with an artificial substitute!

Finally, after the team at the Bionics Laboratory had replaced all Steve Austin's damaged limbs and organs, they covered all the traces of surgery with a plastic skin so unlike that it even tanned if exposed to the sun. Surgeons today would give anything to be able to duplicate this feat as, surprisingly perhaps, most medical men believe that skin will be the last part of the human body to be successfully imitated.

The ideal would be to have an entirely new suit of skin to slip over the patient but this brings up the problem of storage. Human skin decomposes very rapidly and if this happens it will not take when grafted onto living flesh.

There are, however, several skin banks where skin is stored for short periods and great successes have been achieved, notably when the US Navy bank supplied 3,000 square inches of skin to Brazil for the aid of five victims. Artificial skin experiments are still in the early stages though, and it will be some time before anything as perfect as the skin Steve Austin received is available.

For the present, then, the Six Million Dollar Man and the Bionic Woman are beyond our powers to create. But it seems obvious that they are the direction in which a large part of modern medicine is heading and surely, within our lifetimes, the artificial superhuman will be a very real thing indeed.

Remember, it was just a few years ago that people laughed about the idea of men landing on the moon. And look how wrong they were!



FLASH GORDON SCI-FI SUPERSTAR OF THE THIRTIES



Although Flash Gordon was by no means the first exponent of sci-fi movies, he was by far the greatest. The greatest, that is, up until the stars of the present day.

Throughout the latter half of the thirties, all of the forties and even into the early fifties, Flash Gordon was, by far, the premier sci-fi hero in movie serials, newspaper strips, comic books and radio shows. During this whole period, it was possible to read the adventures of Flash and his constant companions, Dr. Zarkov and Dale Arden, in daily papers both in Europe and America. Flash Gordon comic books were widely distributed. Flash Gordon serials were shown in cinemas right across the world and his radio dramat had a huge following in the USA.

The origins of Flash Gordon are somewhat shaky. Originally he was an athlete, pilot and man of action who was kidnapped by a mysterious scientist called Doctor Zarkov and forced to command a spaceship built by Zarkov in his secret laboratory.

Later it is discovered that the spaceship is

the only chance of averting a disaster that could destroy the entire planet Earth. Once the danger has been averted, Flash and Zarkov become firm friends, and, from then on Zarkov is Flash Gordon's right hand man and scientific adviser in an endless series of adventures.

Flash Gordon's other companion in his space exploits was his ever-loval girlfriend Dale Arden. Dale was the archetypal glamorous side-kick of any age-hero. She was to Flash Gordon what Jane was to Tarzan, alternately resourceful and stupid, devoted to Flash Gordon, constantly being captured by enemies and having to be rescued by Flash and Zarkov to the nick of time to prevent her being killed or horribly tortured.

Although his adventures took him to many other parts of the universe, the major portions of Flash Gordon's adventures took place on the planet Mongo. Mongo was ruled by the tyrant emperor Ming the Merciless. Ming was deposed and defeated by Flash Gordon on dozens of occasions, but he always returned to claim his throne on

Mongo and go on with his plans to enslave the people of Earth.

From the viewpoint of the audience, the adventures of Flash Gordon seem endless and unrepeatable, yet few people who remember either Alex Raymond's strips or Buster Crabbe starring in the films do so without a tinge of nostalgia. Already, a Flash Gordon revival is in full swing. In the USA, the cinema serials are being shown on a sci-fi channel show called the Creature Feature.



SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER...

When Captain James T. Kirk first arrived these untamed worlds, the frontiers of space were slowly beginning to be conquered. With such ships as the USS Enterprise travelling effortlessly across galaxy after galaxy using its incredible Warp Factor power, more and more of the unknown was gradually becoming known.

Today, man's efforts at space travel are still in their infancy. Compared to Kirk and his fellow travellers on board the Enterprise we have barely begun to probe our cosmic surroundings.

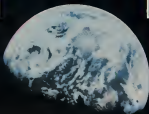
But we have begun... as the pictures on this page testify. Over the past decade, our distant planetary neighbours have dropped some of their veil of impenetrable mystery under the scrutiny of high-powered telescopes, long-range cameras and man himself. The photographs on this page are a small record of the steps we have achieved so far.

Background: Probably the most famous and historic photograph ever taken. Earth from the surface of the Moon! One of the shots taken on the momentous "Moonwalk" Apollo 17 Mission.

Left: An Ultra Violet photograph of Mars, showing the planet's halo of the dense hydrogen which surrounds it.

Center: Earth, seen as a crescent moon.

Right: Not just a planet, but a whole galaxy! This is the Great Spiral in Andromeda. It is estimated to be 2.2 million light years away from Earth.



**Star mate
of the Month**



SCIFI
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